

COMMUNITY MEETING SERIES #2-SUMMARY







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INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND







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REPORT PURPOSE

This report provides a summary of Community Meeting Series #2, conducted as part of the Pacific Electric Right-of-Way / West Santa Ana Branch Corridor (Corridor) Alternatives Analysis. The community meetings provided a public forum that allowed the project team to share detailed information on each of the alternatives under consideration as part of the Alternatives Analysis planning study, and to gather feedback, perspectives, experiences, issues and ideas from community members. Meetings were attended by residents from throughout the region, people who own property adjacent to the Corridor, business and civic leaders, elected and appointed officials, transit advocates, and other stakeholders. This summary presents a synthesized version of the input collected during the community meetings and is intended to support the Steering Committee in their selection of the final set of alternatives, and ultimately the Recommended Alternatives.

REPORT ORGANIZATION

This summary is organized into three sections: Introduction and Background, Discussion Themes, and Appendices. The information contained in each section is described below:

- Introduction and Background: This section provides background information on the Pacific Electric Right-of-Way / West Santa Ana Branch Alternatives Analysis, including an introduction to the Corridor. It also provides an overview of the Alternatives Analysis process, including the Draft Purpose and Need Statement and Initial Screening Results. A review of Community Meeting Series #1 is also included. An overview of Community Meeting Series #2 is provided, including the community outreach and communication methods used to promote the meetings; the meeting schedule and attendance; and the meeting format.
- Discussion Themes: This section contains themes synthesized from the input gathered from Community Meeting Series #2. The themes address both the future use of the Corridor and the alternatives under consideration.
- Appendices: The appendices document all of the input recorded during the meetings, including notes from group discussions and individual comment cards submitted during the meeting. The Initial Screening Results presentation from the meetings and the presentation boards are also included.







INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND





PROJECT BACKGROUND

Pacific Electric Right-of-Way (PE ROW) / West Santa Ana Branch Corridor

The Corridor is a railroad right-of-way that extends for approximately 20 miles between the City of Paramount in Los Angeles County and the City of Santa Ana in Orange County. The Corridor was once part of the Pacific Electric Railway, or Red Car system, which provided mass transit service to Southern California from 1901 to 1961. Much of the Corridor has been abandoned and is not currently used for transit purposes.

Alternatives Analysis (AA) Planning Study

The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), in coordination with the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (LACMTA) and the Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA), is conducting a transit Alternatives Analysis (AA) for the PE ROW / West Santa Ana Branch. The AA analyzes potential transit service along the Corridor that can provide additional travel options between Los Angeles and Orange Counties.

The AA examines options for connecting potential transit in the Corridor to the Metro Bue Line, Metro Green Line, and Los Angeles Union Station on the north end, and to the Santa Ana Regional Transportation Center on the south end. Though alternatives will generally follow the existing Corridor, potential alignment and improvement options beyond the right-of-way are also being analyzed.

The AA process follows the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) guidelines and standards to provide a reasoned basis for the selection of the Recommended Alternatives. Selection will be based upon technical analysis as well as public input received through public workshops and other forums. Following FTA procedures also ensures that the identified transportation strategy is eligible for federal funding, if desired.

Typically, the AA study results in the identification of a preferred transportation alternative, or phasing of alternatives. As the owners of the right-of-way and the implementing agencies, LACMTA and OCTA will have the option to continue with the project into the environmental and engineering phases consistent with federal and state requirements.

Community Meeting Series #1

Coinciding with the initiation of the AA, Community Meeting Series #1 consisted of a series of six public workshops held between June 15, 2010, and June 23, 2010. A total of 185 people attended the workshops. The purpose of Community Meeting

Series #1 was to (1) inform community members about the project, including purpose, process, outcomes, timeline, and opportunities for public involvement, and (2) obtain input to be used in helping to formulate the evaluation criteria and process, alternatives, and public outreach methods.

A summary of Community Meeting Series #1 identified Major Themes that represent a synthesis of participant input on issues and challenges, solutions and opportunities, important destinations, and evaluation criteria for reuse of the Corridor.

The Major Themes from Community Meeting Series #1 include:

Issues and Challenges

- Traffic congestion and lack of parking availability constrain car travel.
- Current transit systems do not adequately serve transportation.
- Public transportation suffers from a negative public perception.

Solutions

- Enthusiasm for providing public transportation within the Corridor.
- Opportunities for development and neighborhood revitalization along with transit service within the Corridor.
- Widespread support for recreational trails and open space adjacent to a transit system.
- Consideration for opportunities other than transportation solutions.

Destinations

- Broad support for connections to existing and future transportation systems.
- Employment centers, large institutions, and entertainment venues provide the best opportunity for transit use.
- · Stations should be located within an activity center.

Evaluation Criteria

- Preserving and enhancing quality of life.
- Balancing the necessity for convenient access to many local destinations with the ability to quickly reach regional destinations.
- · Creating a sustainable system of choice.

The Major Themes were synthesized from initial community input shared during Community Meeting Series #1. A comprehensive summary of Community Meeting Series #1 is posted on the Project Documents page of www.pacificelectriccorridor.com.



INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND







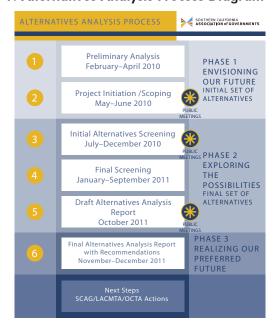
Purpose and Need Statement and Initial Screening Results

After completing Community Meeting Series #1, the project team conducted additional research and analysis, and refined the set of alternatives. A Purpose and Need Statement (available on www.pacificelectriccorridor.com) was prepared to define information on communities and transportation in the study area, and evaluate the need for providing public transit. The refined transportation alternatives were also analyzed on a broad range of criteria, including community and environmental impacts; cost to build, operate, and ride; station stops and locations; and potential alignments for each of the alternatives. The findings of the analysis are included in the Initial Screening Results presentation that was shared during Community Meeting Series #2 (Appendix A).

The alternatives included a No Build alternative and a Transportation System Management (TSM) alternative that were required as part of the FTA Alternatives Analysis. The alternatives also included Bus Rapid Transit (BRT); three rail alternatives—streetcar, light rail transit, and diesel multiple unit (DMU); and two high-speed rail options—conventional steel wheel high speed rail and maglev high speed rail.

The AA process includes many and ongoing opportunities for public involvement (see Figure 1). In addition to the two completed series of community meetings, Community Meeting Series #3 will take place after a final screening of the Final Set of Alternatives has been conducted and will include a presentation of the findings of the evaluation process.

Figure 1: Alternatives Analysis Process Diagram



OBJECTIVES OF THE COMMUNITY MEETINGS

Community Meeting Series #2 was intended to:

- Continue to inform community members about the project, including purpose and need, process, current status, outcomes, timeline, and opportunities for public involvement.
- Obtain input to help define the Final Set of Alternatives.
- Create a comfortable, engaging environment where all attendees have the opportunity to provide meaningful input.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATION

The meetings were publicized by a variety of methods to maximize awareness and participation from stakeholders. Publicity included the following:

- Approximately 38,000 flyers were hung on the doors of businesses and residents located within a 4-block radius of the Corridor and northern railroad corridors connecting Downtown Los Angeles and Union Station. Flyers were bilingual (English and Spanish) and trilingual in Garden Grove (English, Spanish, and Vietnamese).
- Approximately 5,000 flyers were provided to different cities, at their request, to be made available in public areas, such as city hall or libraries.
- An invitation was emailed to nearly 500 stakeholders and other interested parties who had requested notification.
- Presentations were given at seven city council meetings (Huntington Park, Cerritos, South Gate, Paramount, Artesia, Bellflower, and Buena Park).
- Announcements were made during the public comment period at 11 additional city council meetings (Downey, Lynwood, Cudahy, Maywood, Garden Grove, Lakewood, Vernon, Santa Ana, Anaheim, Cypress, and Stanton).
- Phone calls were made and announcements were sent to various community-based organizations, business groups, civic organizations, and environmental justice groups located within all 21 cities in the study area.
- A press release was distributed to local and community newspapers, including the Orange County Register, Press Telegram, Paramount Journal, Los Angeles WAVE (Lynwood Press), Downey Patriot, Downey Connect, Buena Park Independent, Garden Grove Journal; local transit blogs and other media outlets.



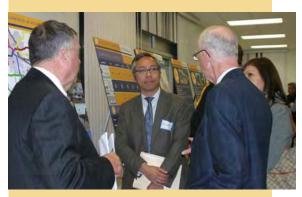




INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND







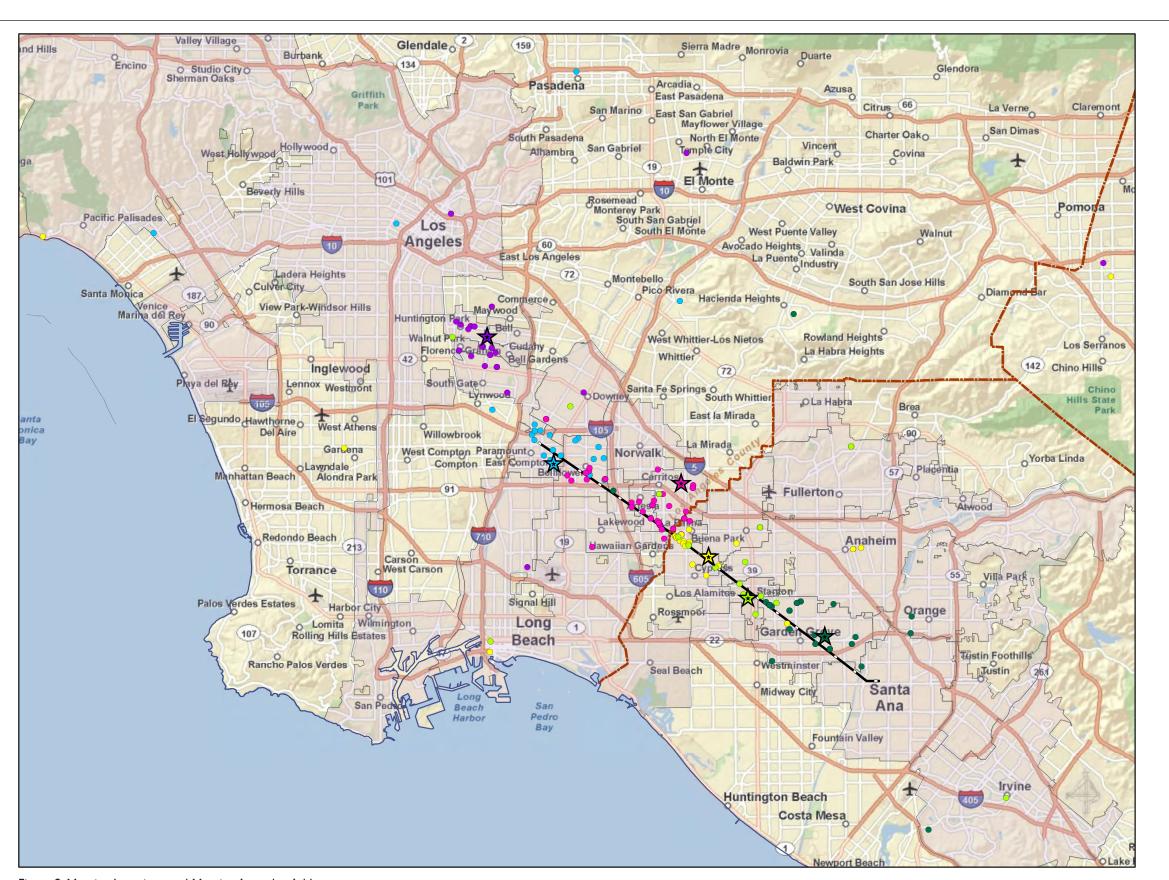
- Information was provided to the public information officers of 19 cities to distribute to the public and to notify elected and appointed officials.
- Briefings and interviews were conducted with the project Steering Committee and the Technical Advisory Committee.

MEETING SCHEDULE AND ATTENDANCE

Community Meeting Series #2 consisted of six meetings located in communities along the Corridor study area. The meetings were held between November 16, 2010, and December 11, 2010, with each one in a different city in the Corridor study area. Meetings were held in the same six cities as Community Meeting Series #1. The schedule of meetings can be found in Table 1. In total, 169 people participated in the meetings. A map of the meeting locations and the addresses attendees provided when registering at the meeting are found in Figure 2. As demonstrated in Figure 2, many participants attended the meeting within the nearest geographical proximity.

Table I: Schedule of Community Meetings

Location	Date	Attendees
Paramount	November 16, 2010	24
Cerritos	November 23, 2010	44
Huntington Park	December 1, 2010	27
Garden Grove	December 2, 2010	26
Cypress	December 7, 2010	30
Stanton	December 11,2010	18



Legend

- Corridor ROW
- --- County
- Coastline
- City Limits

Workshop Locations

- **Cerritos**
- Cypress
- Garden Grove
- Huntington Park
- **Paramount**
- **Stanton**

Attendees At

- Cerritos
- Cypress
- Garden Grove
- Huntington Park
- Paramount
- Stanton

Miles 2 4

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MEETING FORMAT

The community meetings provided a public forum that allowed the project team to share detailed information on each of the alternatives being considered as part of the AA, including the No Build and TSM alternatives, and to gather thoughts, perspectives, experiences, issues, and ideas from community members on each of the different alternatives.

Registration and Open House

Upon arrival, attendees were asked to sign in. An open house was typically set up near the sign-in table and included presentation boards containing information about the Corridor, the set of transportation alternatives being evaluated, potential alignments, and the planning process (Appendix B). Attendees had the opportunity to review the information on the boards and ask questions to members of the project team.

Presentation on the Initial Screening Results

The meeting began with a welcome and an overview of the meeting agenda. The project team then gave a presentation that provided background on the AA process and the Corridor, and also provided more detailed information on the eight alternatives that were analyzed during the initial screening analysis. The presentation included the purpose and need findings, a description of the initial set of alternatives and results of the initial screening (see Appendix A). Also included in the presentation was a description of the project purpose, process, outcomes, timeline, and opportunities for public involvement.

Discussion Groups

Following the presentation, attendees joined discussion groups. Each group had at least one facilitator who led the group in a discussion and recorded notes on the flip chart. Discussion groups addressed a series of questions intended to gather input on the specific alternatives being considered as part of the AA. Each discussion group addressed the following questions:

BRT Alternative

- Would bus rapid transit (BRT) meet your community's transportation needs? Why or why not?
- Would you ride bus rapid transit (BRT) if it were built? Why or why not?
- Is bus rapid transit (BRT) a reasonable solution considering the investment required to implement it?







INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND







Rail Alternatives

- Would any of the rail alternatives meet your community's transportation needs? Why or why not?
- Do you prefer one of the three rail alternatives over the others? What characteristics do you feel distinguish them?
- If one of the rail alternatives were built, would you use it?
 Which one, and why?
- Are any of the rail alternatives a reasonable solution considering the investment required to implement them?

High Speed Rail Alternatives

- Would high speed rail meet your community's transportation needs? Why or why not?
- Do you prefer one of the two high speed rail alternatives over the other? What characteristics do you feel distinguish each?
- If one of the high speed rail alternatives were built, would you use it? Why or why not?
- Is either high speed rail alternative a reasonable solution considering the investment required to implement it?

Time was monitored by meeting facilitators to ensure that participants had the opportunity to answer each of the questions. A transcription of the flip chart notes is provided in Appendix C.

Comment Cards

Attendees were also given comment cards that solicited input on each of the eight alternatives and were asked to provide thoughts and comments. Attendees were encouraged to take notes on each of the alternatives during the discussion. As the discussion concluded in each of the groups, facilitators distributed three green sticky dots and participants were asked to place a dot next to three alternatives that they felt should be studied further. Participants were also asked which alternatives they placed their dots on, and why, at the conclusion of the discussion. Comment cards collected from each meeting can be found in Appendix D.

Discussion Group Reports

After the group discussions, people in attendance reconvened and a volunteer representative from each of the small groups shared with the larger group some of the issues and thoughts discussed during their respective group.

Wrap Up

At the conclusion of the meeting, the project team shared the next steps in the process and identified ways for the public to submit additional comments and stay informed as the project progressed. A door prize drawing was also held at each meeting. The project team also stayed to answer any remaining questions.

DISCUSSION THEMES





DISCUSSION THEMES

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DISCUSSION THEMES

The Discussion Themes from Community Meeting Series #2 are listed below and reflect the feedback, perspectives, experiences, issues, and ideas on the different alternatives collected in the small group discussion during the six meetings and submitted through comment cards. The input has been synthesized to reflect general input that addresses issues that are relevant to the project as a whole and/or relate to how the Corridor should be used. Other themes reflect specific input on each of the different alternatives.



Continued enthusiasm for providing public transit within the Corridor.

As in Community Meeting Series #1, many attendees were excited about the potential for providing public transit within the Corridor and were eager to consider and discuss different transportation solutions. Attendees often expressed that the Corridor is a unique asset that provides a special opportunity to provide public transit. Many attendees also felt that the Corridor could provide a critical link between Orange County and Los Angeles, and that public transit was needed to meet future regional transportation needs.



Preserving and enhancing quality of life remains a critical issue.



There were prevailing concerns among attendees over potential impacts to quality of life from the introduction of transit service in the Corridor. Concerns were generally similar to those expressed during Community Meeting Series #1. Attendees who shared that they lived in homes abutting the Corridor or near the Corridor were especially concerned about impacts from the introduction of transit service, and the potential that it would lead to a decrease in property values. However, many attendees, regardless of where they lived, shared some concern for potential impacts to quality of life due to implementing transit service in the Corridor. Environmental and community impacts such as air quality, noise, vibration, visual impacts, privacy, and crime were among the issues that concerned attendees. Attendees frequently inquired about potential mitigation measures that could be incorporated into the project design to reduce impacts.

Awareness of the challenges from potential at-grade crossings along the Corridor.



Attendees were aware that the diagonal orientation of the Corridor and the number of street crossings, especially major arterial streets, will present a challenge in providing public transit. There was concern that at-grade crossings would negatively impact the operations of any transit system in the Corridor, and that impacts would also occur to traffic on local streets crossing the Corridor. Many potential solutions, including at-grade, below-grade, and above-grade, were shared, although a preference was not identified.

Consideration of other opportunities for the Corridor.

Many attendees supported leaving the Corridor as it is. Others were supportive of using the Corridor to provide opportunities for recreation. Many attendees were supportive of including a linear bicycle and pedestrian trail in the Corridor, in conjunction with or instead of a transit system.



Concerns over funding for providing transit in the Corridor.

Many attendees were concerned with whether adequate funding would be available to implement transit within the Corridor. Other attendees expressed a desire to see that funds were well spent and appropriated in a responsible manner, and that any transit in the Corridor is well-utilized. Still, a few people felt that implementing transit in the Corridor was not worth any investment.





Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) is a pragmatic and sensible solution, but it has obstacles to implementation.



Many participants felt that BRT was a good transportation solution because of its relatively low cost to build and operate, and inexpensive cost to ride. Some people also thought BRT was attractive because it would be easier to execute and quicker to build, and would be in operation sooner than other alternatives. BRT was perceived by some to have the potential for fewer environmental impacts. Overall, BRT received lackluster support because it was viewed as a "second-rate" transit service. Many people expressed doubts that the negative public perception of buses could be overcome, and that the system would not have the ridership necessary to be successful. In general, attendees felt that BRT would meet their transportation needs but doubted its efficiency without a dedicated right-of-way beyond the PEROW Corridor.



Although not widely considered a right fit for the Corridor, streetcar was a favorable technology.



In general, many participants liked the streetcar vehicle. It was viewed as an alternative that would be nostalgic to the old red car line, had the potential to attract tourists, and would provide a smooth ride on an electric-based system. Its slow travel speed was viewed as possibly having less community and environmental impacts than some of the other alternatives. However, many participants did not see it as a right fit for this Corridor. The slow travel speed and frequent stops were perceived to meet local transportation needs, but not the regional transportation needs viewed as an essential opportunity for connecting communities along the Corridor. Furthermore, there was concern that this alternative would have low ridership because of the mismatch between transportation needs and the operational characteristics of streetcar, and it was not worth the investment required to implement it.



Strong support was expressed for light rail, especially for its potential for serving the community's transportation needs.

Of all the transit alternatives, participants indicated the strongest preference for light rail. Many considered it to be an efficient system that would provide the right balance of local and regional service for the Corridor. Participants also expressed that station spacing is appropriate for the surrounding communities' economic and transportation needs. In addition, it was viewed as a familiar technology, with the highest potential for return on investment. Participants liked that it has been proven successful locally and that it would be compatible with existing systems. While few expressed reservations about the technology, some felt that it was not cutting edge, and that the Corridor is prime for innovation.





Diesel Multiple Unit (DMU) was generally viewed as unfavorable because of the diesel-based technology.

Although some participants saw DMU as a potential solution for the Corridor, it did not receive widespread support from workshop attendees. Great concern was expressed over the use of diesel fuel by a DMU. Participants cited air quality impacts and public health concerns as their dominant reasons for not supporting this option. Furthermore, some community members indicated that too many diesel sources already exist in the area, and they did not want the introduction of another. Although participants recognized some cost savings from DMU as well as the benefit of a shared track system with existing freight service, participants did not feel that the introduction of a new technology that was inconsistent with other locally proven systems was worth the savings. Participants who were supportive of DMU expressed that the travel speed and station spacing could be a good fit for the existing communities, although others expressed concern that station spacing may be too far apart.





Conventional high speed rail is a good solution to statewide transportation needs, but would not provide access to local destinations needed along the Corridor.



Most attendees felt that high speed rail was not a right fit for the Corridor, because of a perception that it serves regional transportation needs exclusively. People also expressed concern that communities along the Corridor would be burdened with the impacts without receiving sufficient benefits. Attendees also felt that high speed rail in the Corridor would be a duplicate of the planned California High Speed Rail System (CAHSR), which received general support from participants. There were also significant concerns about the high cost to build, operate, and ride high speed rail, and that the ridership projections were low, making it less cost effective.



Maglev had a mixed reception, with many participants expressing it was an unreasonable solution, but others suggesting a lower speed option that could meet community needs.



As with conventional high speed rail, participants were not generally in support of maglev high speed rail. Many felt that the Corridor is too short to support high speed travel; high speed maglev would lack sufficient stops to serve the surrounding communities; and the costs to build, operate, and ride are too high. However, some people supported a modified maglev system that would have more stops than a high speed maglev system, and would operate at a slower speed. Those participants felt it was a more cutting-edge approach for the Corridor and would provide a quieter and cleaner service than the other alternatives. Others expressed concern that the technology is unproven in the United States, would be incompatible with existing systems, and would be redundant and inferior to the planned CAHSR system.

APPENDICES





APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A:

POWER POINT PRESENTATION



Initial Screening Results

November 2010

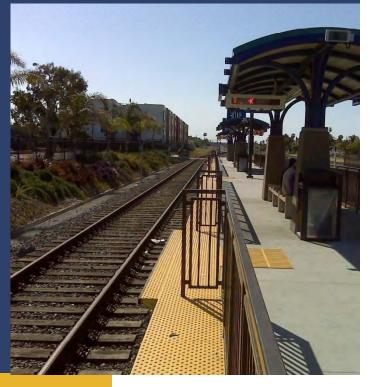




Meeting Purpose

Why are we here today?

- Inform you about the alternatives we've been evaluating since our last meeting
- Hear your thoughts and ideas about:
 - Which alternatives to study further





Public Participation Program







Overview of Presentation

Starting Initial Screening Discussion with Overview of:

- Purpose and Need Findings
- Description of Initial Set of Alternatives
- Initial Screening Results

Decision on Final Set of Alternatives: January 2011





Why This Corridor?

- Large share of regional population and employment
- Existing and future high population and employment densities
- Corridor highway system operates at-capacity and beyond
- Corridor residents are isolated and have limited travel options
- Significant transit dependent population





Transportation System Challenges

From a transportation system perspective:

- Corridor highway system operates at-capacity and beyond today and in the future
- Corridor residents lack connections to the regional transit system and have few travel options
- Corridor transit system operates at-capacity and beyond in some areas
- Corridor contains a significant low income/transit dependent population





Potential Corridor System









Alternatives Considered



No Build Alternative



TSM Alternative



Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)



Street Car (STCR)



Light Rail Transit (LRT)



Diesel Multiple Unit (DMU)



High Speed Rail (HSR)

- -Conventional
- -Maglev



Bus Rapid Transit Alignments



Trips

Serves regional and local trips

Speed

Street-running (10-14 mph)

HOV (25-35 mph)

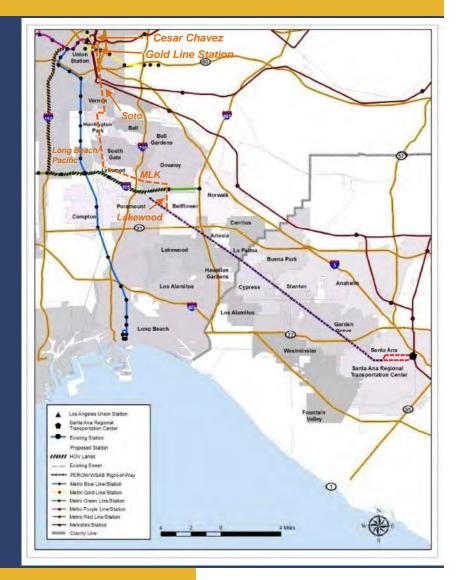
Speed constrained by peak period

congestion

Station Spacing

Land Use Plans 1.0 mile between stations

Support for development/revitalization plans proven internationally (Canada, Australia)



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Rail Alternative Alignments



Trips Serves regional and local trips

Use RR ROW with temporal separation or Alignment

provide 3 tracks

Provides a low to medium speed: 8.5 - 15 Speed

mph (Streetcar); 25-35 mph (LRT); 25-55

mph (DMU)

Station

0.2-0.5 miles between stops (Streetcar) 1-1.5 miles (LRT); 1.5-3.0 miles (DMU) Spacing

Land Use Plans

Demonstrated support for development/revitalization plans





High Speed Rail Alignment



Trips Serves regional trips

Alignment | Requires separate ROW for Northern

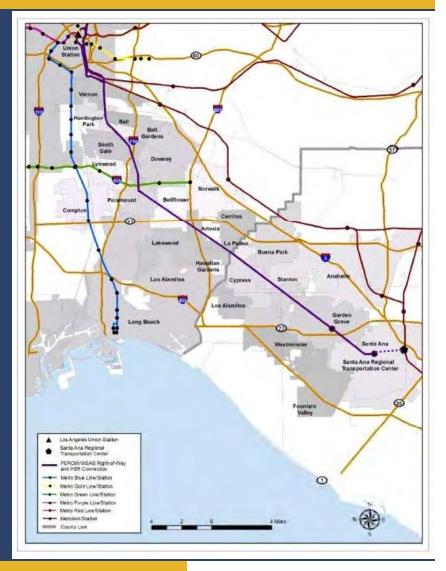
Connection area

Speed Provides high speed of 110-220 mph

Station Spacing

10-20 miles between stations

Land Use Plans Demonstrated support for high density development nationally (Conventional) and internationally (Conventional & Maglev)





Vertical Alignments

Alignment	BRT	Streetcar	Light Rail	Diesel Multiple Unit	High Speed Rail
At-grade	\checkmark	√	√	√	_
Above- grade	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Below-grade	_	√	√	_	√



Initial Screening Criteria

Initial set of alternatives evaluated based on:

- Public and Stakeholder Input
- Mobility Improvements including ridership and travel speed
- Support for development/revitalization plans
- Environmental Impacts
- Engineering and Operating Viability





Public and Stakeholder Input

Input provided through:

Advisory committees October/November/January

Community meetings November/December

Elected Official/Stakeholder briefings October-January

Public presentations October-December

Public comments October-December





Conceptual Ridership

Range of possible Daily Boardings based on:

- Similar projects
- Proposed alignments and station spacing

BRT RAIL HSR

Conceptual Ridership

19,200-32,400

26,000-57,600

2,400-4,800





Conceptual Cost to Build

Order-of-Magnitude Construction Costs*

Union Station to Santa Ana Regional Transportation Center (2010\$, billions)

				5	H:	SR
	BRT	STCR	LRT	DMU	Conventional	Maglev
At-Grade	\$0.60	\$1.30	\$1.60	\$1.22	-	-
Above-Grade	\$2.18	\$3.95	\$4.21	\$4.11	\$4.91	\$5.94
Below-Grade	**	\$9.81	\$10.61	**	\$13.35	\$14.01

^{*} These costs are conceptual order of magnitude estimates



^{**} Typically not done due to ventilation issues



Funding Sources

Possible Funding:

Los Angeles County
Measure R Funds*

\$649 million

Other Funding (50 percent match from local, regional, state, and federal)

+ \$649 funding

Projected Available Funding

\$1,298 billion



^{*} LACMTA 2009 LRTP, escalated to year of expenditure (2027)



Conceptual Cost To Operate and Ride

Annual Cost to Operate (\$2010)

Cost Per Service Hour

BRT	Street Car ²	LRT ¹	DMU	High Speed Rail ³
\$80-120	\$140-150	\$160-250	\$250-300	\$2,500-3,000

Current/Forecast Fare

Fare Per One-Way Trip	\$1.50	\$2.05	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$50-55*
	Metro	Portland,	Metro Gold	NCTD	Amtrak
	Orange Line	West Sacramento	Line	Sprinter	Acela

¹ Metro Eastside Phase 2 Preliminary Operating Costs Technical Memorandum



² Portland Streetcar Operating & Maintenance Division

³ SCAG High Speed Regional Transportation Alternative Analysis, Alternative Analysis Note: Operating Cost stated as being within 5% for Maglev & Steel Wheel HSR Systems

^{*} Baltimore to Washington, DC



Conceptual Cost Per Rider

Order-of-Magnitude Cost Per Rider*

Union Station to Santa Ana Regional Transportation Center (2010\$)

		0705		5000	H	SK
Conceptual _	BRT	STCR	LRT	DMU	Conventional	Maglev
Annual Cost Per Rider	\$20-50	\$10-40	\$10-50	\$10-50	\$460-920	\$580-1150

^{*} These costs are conceptual order of magnitude estimates



Environmental Concerns

Key environmental and community impacts identified by the public and stakeholders:

- Noise and Vibration
- Air Quality
- Visual and Privacy
- Traffic Impacts
- Property Acquisition





Noise and Vibration Impacts

Average 24-hour Noise Exposure¹:

	Hwy	22		2		HSF	}
	4 lanes	BRT ^{2,3}	STCR ³	LRT ³	DMU ³	Conventional	Maglev
Noise (dBA)	79	63/65	64	64	65	71	64

¹ Represents conditions with no noise mitigation measures

Source: FTA

Vibration Impacts:

	Hwy					HSR	
	4 lanes	BRT	STCR	LRT	DMU	Conventional	Maglev
Vibration	1	1	1/2	2	A /E	-	1/E
Category	1	1	1/2	3	4/3	3	4/3

1. Rubber tire systems

Source: FTA

- 2. Lighter, smaller/weight steel-wheel vehicles; low operating speeds
- 3. Medium-sized/weight steel-wheel vehicles coupled together; medium speed
- 4. Heavier-weight, larger vehicles; faster operating speeds
- 5. Locomotive-operated systems; fastest operating speeds

Categories 3-5 may require vibration mitigation



² Represents electric/diesel buses.

³ Represents operation noise only; noise from bells, horns, and warning gates to be identified when more detailed design information is available. (Metro Gold Line = 67 – 76 dBA, Freight = 90 – 110 dBA)



Air Quality

Air Quality Benefits

	No Build	BRT	STCR	LRT	DMU	HSI Conventional	R Maglev
Regional Emissions	Base	Yes	Yes ¹	Yes ¹	Yes/No ²	Yes ¹	Yes ¹
Local Emissions	Base	Yes ³	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Carbon Monoxide	Base	Yes ³	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Toxics	Base	Yes ³	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Greenhouse Gases	Base	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

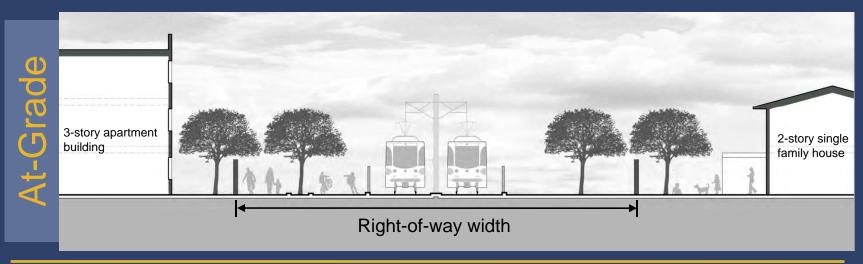
¹ Assumes electrical power meets California Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS).

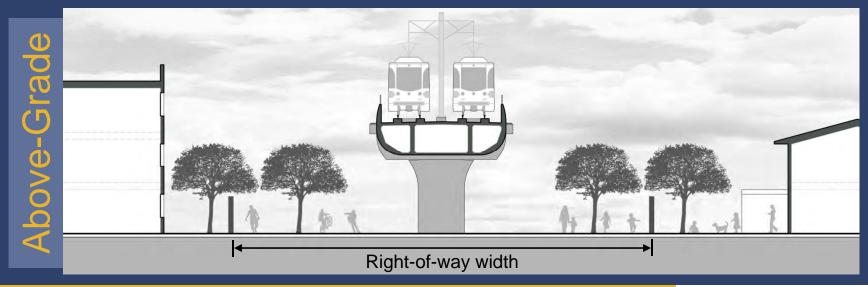
² Provides benefits over No Build conditions, minor increase in regional emissions from clean diesel operations

³ Assumes buses run on natural gas or other alternative fuel, rather than diesel.



Visual and Privacy







Traffic Impacts

Summary of possible traffic impacts:

- At-grade operational impacts include:
 - Traffic signal cycle changes
 - Queuing and capacity impacts
 - On-street parking impacts
 - Bikeway and pedestrian safety
- Above-grade operational impacts due to columns:
 - Visual and safety impacts
 - Capacity, left turn lanes, and parking impacts
- Unique diagonal street crossings will increase traffic impacts





Property Acquisition

Acquisition may be required for:

- Stations, bus/shuttle transfer, parking, and other facilities
- Alignment/System requirements

Possible Acquisition (parcels)

Along PE ROW from Metro Green Line to Santa Ana RTC

				HS	SR
BRT	STCR	LRT	DMU	Conventional	Maglev
_	_	Less than 10	Less than 10	More than 100	More than 100

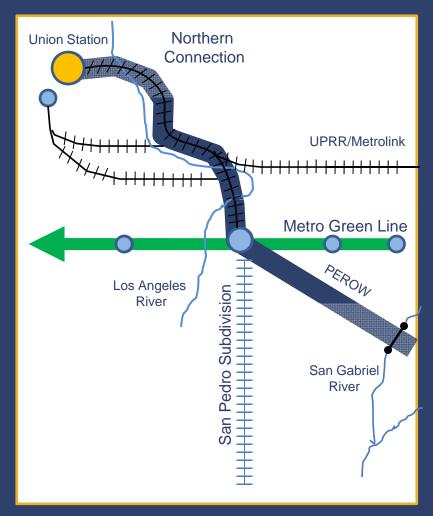
Acquisition requirements from Metro Green Line north to Downtown Los

Angeles to be identified in next study phase





Northern Connection Challenges



- Compatibility with:
 - Freight rail operations
 - Metrolink and CAHST service
 - Metro Green Line
- Multiple approving/cooperating agencies
- Limited track capacity from UPRR/Metrolink tracks into Union Station
- Fit with city street operations with high truck volumes



Southern Connection Challenges



SAGGFG Project Schedule

Complete	Date
Evaluation of Final Alternatives	Spring 2011
Draft	
Environmental Document	Summer 2011
Preliminary Engineering	Spring 2012
Phase I Construction	Winter 2014/ Spring 2015
Phase II Construction	Fall 2020

Fit with Santa Ana-Garden Grove Fixed Guideway Project:

- Study and implementation timeframe
- Fit with planned modes





Operating Viability

Operating Assessment

Metro/OCTA System Fit

CAHST System Fit

Domestic Revenue Service

Can meet Federal "Buy America" Requirements

225	6 7.65		55411	Н	SR
BRT	STCR	LRT	DMU	Conventional	Maglev
\checkmark	*	√	No existing entity		No existing entity
				√	No
\checkmark	√	✓	√	\checkmark	Not yet
✓	✓	√	✓	√	Not yet

May fit with future SAGGFG project operations





Initial Screening Summary

					HS	SR
	BRT	STCR	LRT	DMU	Conventional	Maglev
Serves: Local trips	√	√	√	√		
Regional trips	√		√	√	√	√
Provides support for local plans	*	✓	√	*	*	*
Requires Acquisition	Minimal	Minimal	Minor	Minor	Major	Major
Has Air Quality Benefits	Yes	Yes	Yes	No**	Yes	Yes
Fit with current system plans	√	√	√	No	No	No
Has State and Federal approved vehicles/system	√	√	√	√	√	Not Yet
Conceptual Ridership	19,200-	26,000-	26,000-	26,000 -	2,400-4,800	2,400-4,800
Conceptual Kidership	32,400	39,000	57,600	57 <i>,</i> 600	2,400-4,600	2,400-4,600
Conceptual Cost to Build (\$2010, billions)	\$0.6-2.2	\$1.3-4.0	\$1.6-4.2	\$1.2-4.1	\$4.9	\$5.9
Conceptual Annual Cost Per Rider	\$20-50	\$10-40	\$10-50	\$10-50	\$460-920	\$580-1,150

^{*} Proven nationally and internationally



^{**} Some regional benefits



Final Set of Alternatives

In January, 2 alternatives identified for further study based on:

- Meets Project Purpose and Need
- Appears viable from cost/ridership, funding, engineering, operating and environmental perspective
- Has public/stakeholder support (meets local goals)





Listening to You

Building our future through our choices today – Please share your thoughts and ideas with us.

Find your group assignment on your nametag.







Ground Rules for Breakout Sessions

- Only one person to speak at a time. . . everyone participates.
- Listen for understanding. . . not for response.
- Suspend snap judgments. . .
 try on other's ideas for size; however, agree to disagree.
- Stay on the timeline; keep comments concise, avoid repetition. . avoid war stories or soapboxes.
- Each member of the group is equal, all comments matter. . . share the airtime.





Next Steps

Community Meetings

November 2010 December 2010

Technical Advisory Committee
Discussion

January 2011

Steering Committee
Recommendation
On Final set of Alternatives

January 2011



Contact Us

Thank you for your participation! Please continue to share your thoughts and ideas by:

- Mail Philip Law, Project Manager, SCAG, 818
 W. 7th Street, 12th Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90017
- Call 213,236,1842
- Email law@scag.ca.gov
- Project website –
 www.pacificelectriccorridor.com
- Facebook search SCAG

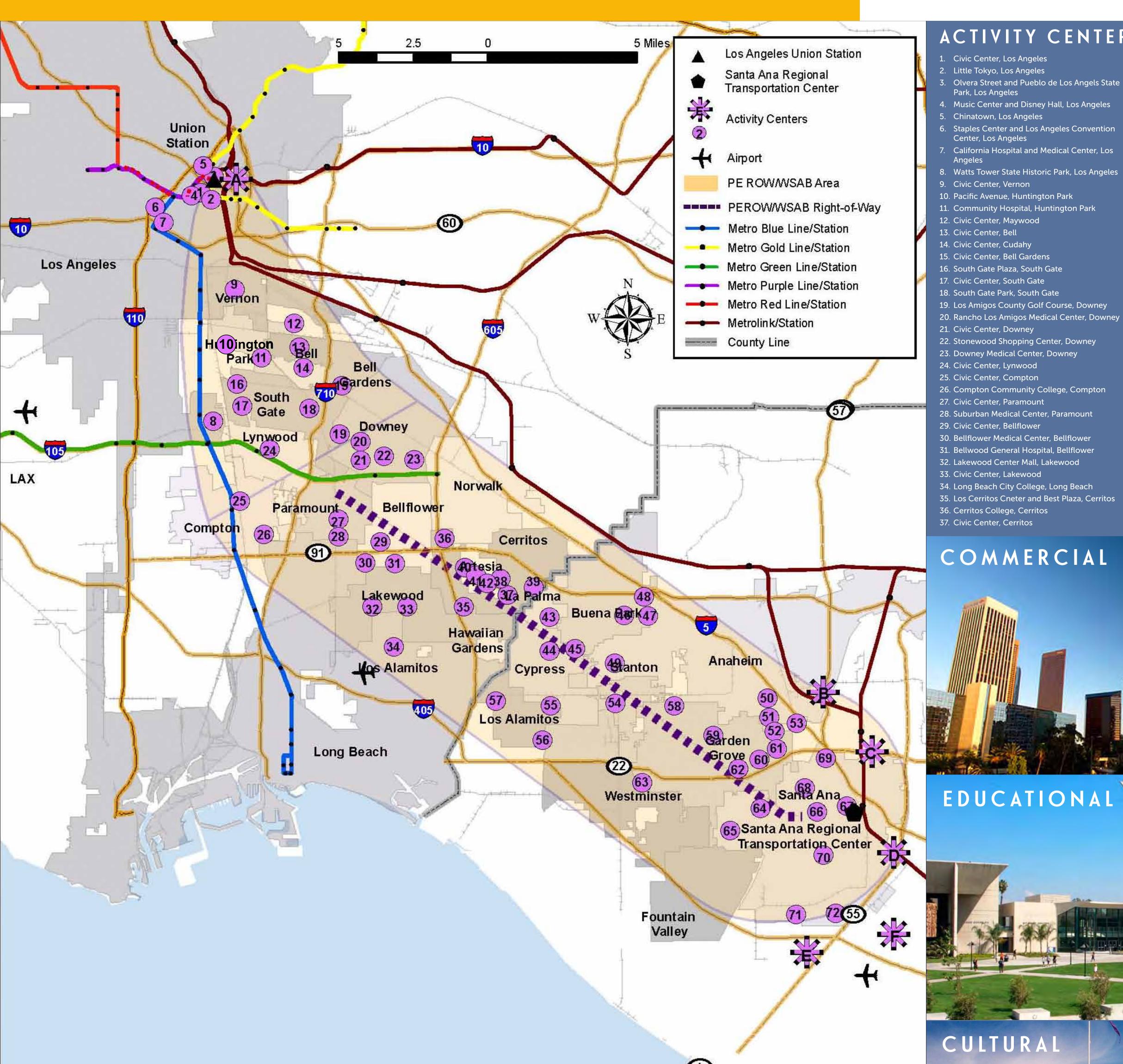


APPENDIX B:

PRESENTATION BOARDS

1 THE CORRIDOR TODAY





70. Coastal Communities Hospital, Santa Ana 34. Long Beach City College, Long Beach 71. South Coast Plaza, Costa Mesa 35. Los Cerritos Cneter and Best Plaza, Cerritos 36. Cerritos College, Cerritos 37. Civic Center, Cerritos COMMERCIAL

- PEROW/WSAB Right-of-Way portion of the Corridor Study Area is 20 miles long and
- Northern Connections Area, running north to Downtown Los Angeles/Union Station, is 12 miles long.
- The Corridor has a diverse set of activity centers and destinations, including civic centers, schools and colleges, parks, shopping, employment centers and visitor cultural and entertainment destinations.
- Today the Corridor is home to 4.5 million people 3.3 million live in Los Angeles County and 1.2 million reside in Orange County. By 2035, the Corridor population will grow by 12%.
- Today 2.2 million jobs are located in the Corridor 1.5 million in Los Angeles County and 700,000 in Orange County. By 2035, Corridor jobs in Orange County will increase by 13%, while Corridor jobs in Los Angeles County will decrease by 4%.
- By 2035, total daily travel will increase by 20%.
- More than 85% of work trips are made by car.

averages 100 feet in width.

ACTIVITY CENTERS/DESTINATIONS

- 1. Civic Center, Los Angeles
- 2. Little Tokyo, Los Angeles 3. Olvera Street and Pueblo de Los Angels State 40. Civic Center, Artesia
- Park, Los Angeles 4. Music Center and Disney Hall, Los Angeles
- 5. Chinatown, Los Angeles
- 6. Staples Center and Los Angeles Convention 44. Civic Center, Cypress Center, Los Angeles
- 7. California Hospital and Medical Center, Los
- 8. Watts Tower State Historic Park, Los Angeles
- 9. Civic Center, Vernon
- 10. Pacific Avenue, Huntington Park
- 11. Community Hospital, Huntington Park 12. Civic Center, Maywood
- 13. Civic Center, Bell
- 14. Civic Center, Cudahy 15. Civic Center, Bell Gardens
- 16. South Gate Plaza, South Gate
- 17. Civic Center, South Gate
- 19. Los Amigos County Golf Course, Downey
- 20. Rancho Los Amigos Medical Center, Downey 21. Civic Center, Downey
- 22. Stonewood Shopping Center, Downey
- 23. Downey Medical Center, Downey
- 24. Civic Center, Lynwood 25. Civic Center, Compton
- 26. Compton Community College, Compton 27. Civic Center, Paramount
- 28. Suburban Medical Center, Paramount 29. Civic Center, Bellflower
- 30. Bellflower Medical Center, Bellflower
- 31. Bellwood General Hospital, Bellflower
- 32. Lakewood Center Mall, Lakewood
- 33. Civic Center, Lakewood
- Garden Grove 61. Crystal Cathedral, Garden Grove 62. Garden Grove Hospital, Garden Grove

59. Civic Center, Garden Grove

38. Cerritos Town Center, Cerritos

41. Little India. Artesia

42. Pioneer Hospital, Artesia

45. Cypress College, Cypress

46. Knott's Berry Farm, Buena Park

49. Anaheim General Hospital, Anaheim

53. UC Irvine Medical Center, Anaheim

55. Los Alamitos Racetrack, Los Alamitos

56. Los Alamitos Armed Forces Reserve Center,

58. Garden Grove Promenade and Pavilion

60. Harbor Plaza and Garden Grove Center,

50. Anaheim Convention Center, Anaheim

47. Buena Park Mall, Buena Park

48. Civic Center, Buena Park

51. Disneyland, Anaheim

54. Civic Center, Stanton

Los Alamitos

52. The City Center, Anaheim

57. Civic Center, Los Alamitos

Plaza, Garden Grove

43. Civic Center, La Palma

39. Cerritos Center for Performing Arts, Cerritos

- 63. Little Saigon, Westminster
- 64. Willowbrook Municipal Golf Course, Santa Ana
- 65. Centennial Regional Park, Santa Ana
- 66. Civic Center, Santa Ana
- 67. Downtown Santa Ana, Santa Ana
- 68. Rancho Santiago College, Santa Ana 69. Bristol Market Place, Santa Ana
- 72. Orange County Performing Arts Center,



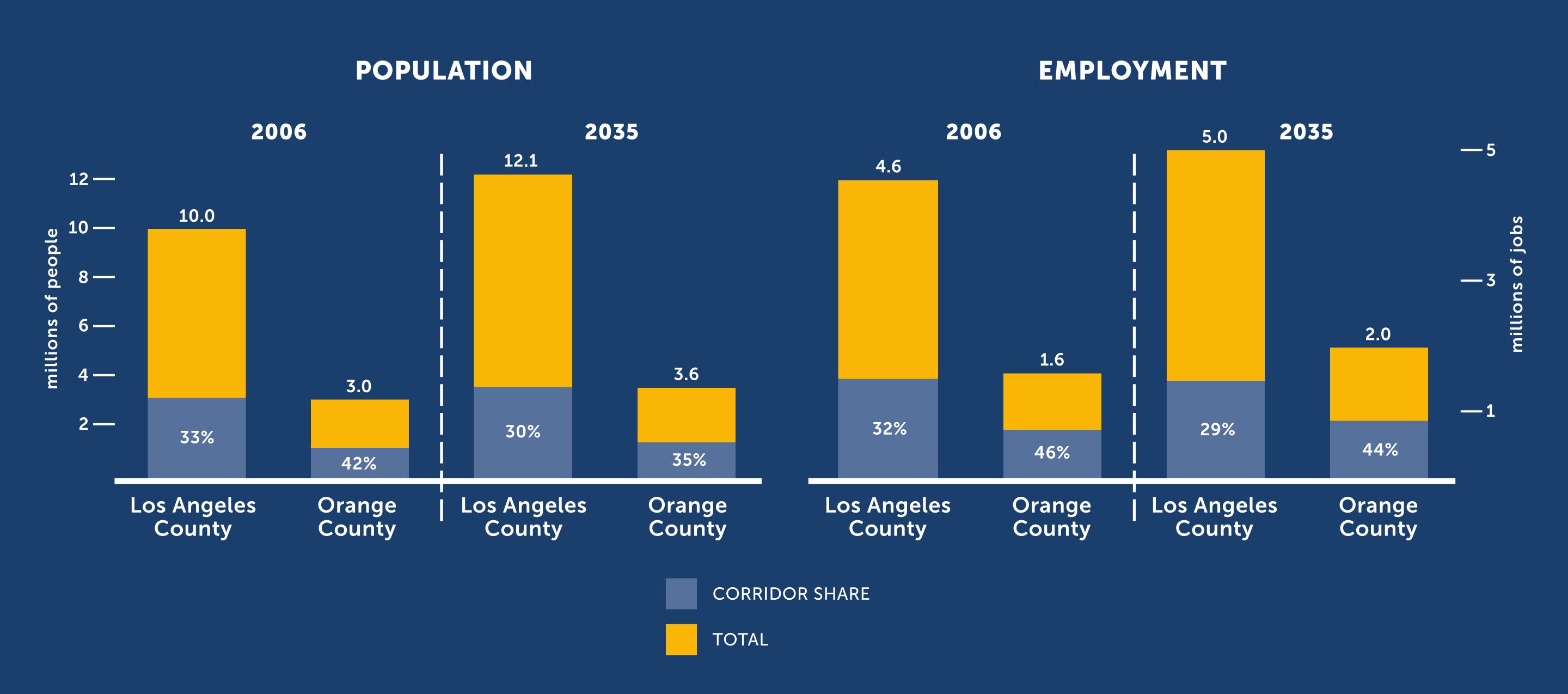




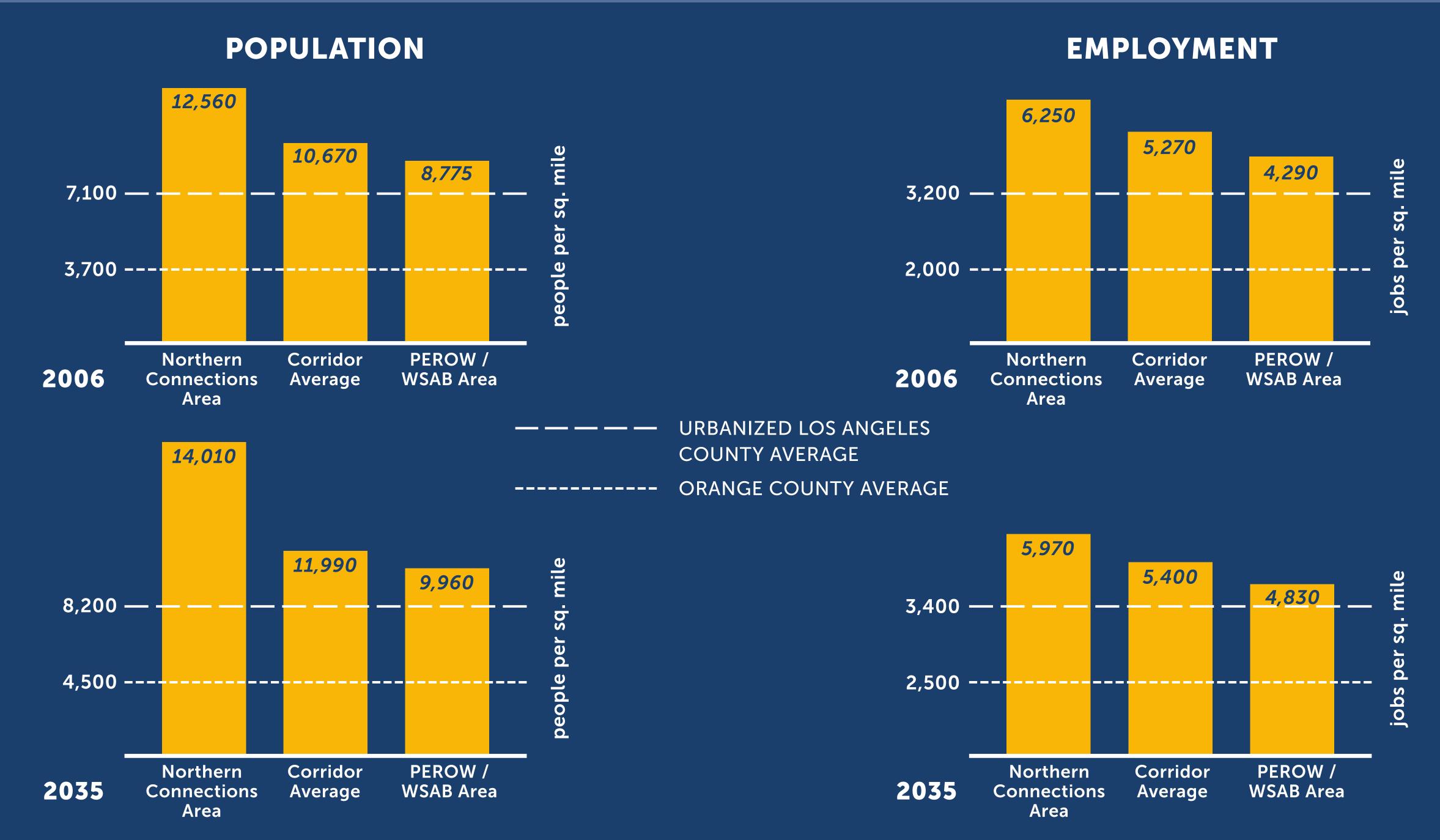




Large share of regional population and employment



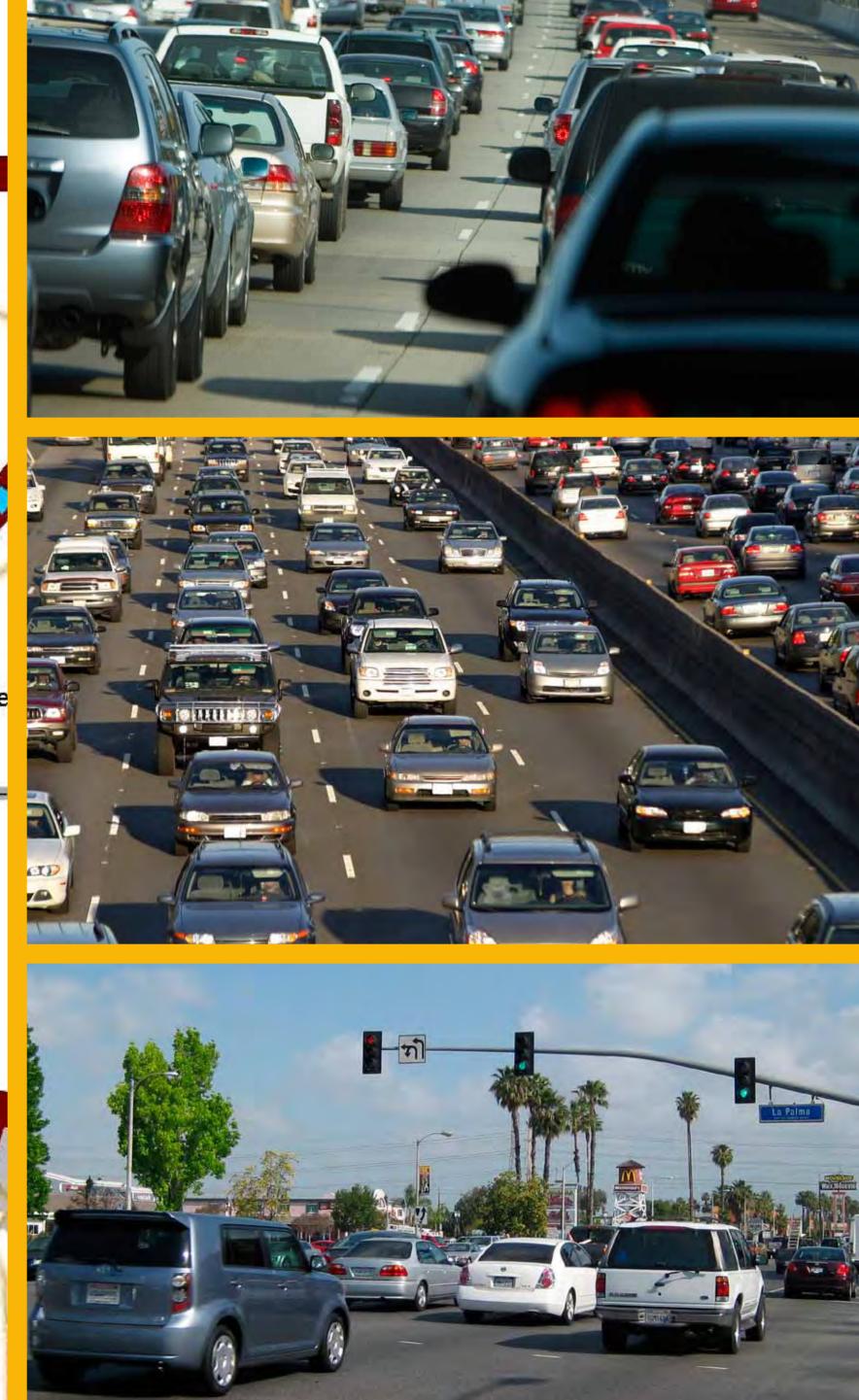
Existing and future high population and employment densities

















From a transportation system perspective:

- Corridor highway system operates at-capacity and beyond today and in the future
- Corridor residents lack connections to the regional transit system and have few travel options
- Corridor transit system operates at-capacity and beyond in some areas
- Corridor contains a significant low income/transit dependent population









ALTERNATIVES DEFINED BY:

-HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT -VERTICAL ALIGNMENT

ALIGNMENT	BRT	STREETCAR	LIGHT RAIL	DIESEL MULTIPLE UNIT	HIGH SPEED RAIL
At-grade ————————————————————————————————————					
Above-grade					
Below-grade The state of the s					



BRT ALIGNMENTS

Trips

Serves regional and local trips

Alignment

Use PEROW/WSAB ROW and freeway HOV lanes or street-running operations north

Speed

Street-running (10-14 mph); HOV (25-35 mph)

Station Spacing

1.0 mile between stations

Land Use Plans

Support for development/revitalization plans proven internationally (Canada, Australia)

















RAILALIGNMENTS

Trips

Serves regional and local trips

Alignment

Use PEROW/WSAB ROW and then RR ROWs north with temporal separation or provide 3 tracks

Speed

Provides a low to medium speed: 8.5-15 mph (streetcar); 25-35 mph (LRT); 25-55 mph (DMU)

Station Spacing

0.2-0.5 miles between stops (streetcar); 1-1.5 miles (LRT); 1.5-3.0 miles (DMU)

Land Use

Demonstrated support for development/revitalization plans





HSR ALIGNMENT

Trips

Serves regional trips

Alignment

Use PEROW/WSAB ROW and then operate above RR ROWs north

Speed

Provides high speed of 110-220 mph

Station Spacing 10-20 miles between stations

Land Use

Demonstrated support for high density development nationally (Conventional) and internationally (Conventional & Maglev)













DESCRIPTION

Trip Types: Regional and Local Distance Between Stops: 1.0 miles

Speeds: 10-14 mph (street-running), 25-35 mph (HOV)

Conceptual Ridership: 19,200-32,400

OPERATING ASSESSMENT

Metro/OCTA Fit: Yes

Domestic Revenue Service: Yes

Meets Federal "Buy America" Requirements: Yes

ORDER-OF-MAGNITUDE COSTS

Conceptual Construction Costs (2010\$)

At-Grade: \$0.60 billion Above Grade: \$2.18 billion

Below Grade: Not done due to ventilation issues

Conceptual Annual Cost to Operate: \$80-120 per service hour

Current Fare Per Trip: \$1.50 (Metro Orange Line)
Conceptual Annual Cost Per Rider: \$20-50

ENVIRONMENTAL/COMMUNITY BENEFITS/IMPACTS

Air Quality Benefits: Yes

Average Noise: 63 dBA/65 dBA (electric/diesel buses)

Vibration Impacts: Category 1

Visual and Privacy: Depends on whether at-grade or above-grade operations

Acquisition: Minimal (maintenance facility)

Traffic Impacts: At grade=major; Above-grade=minor

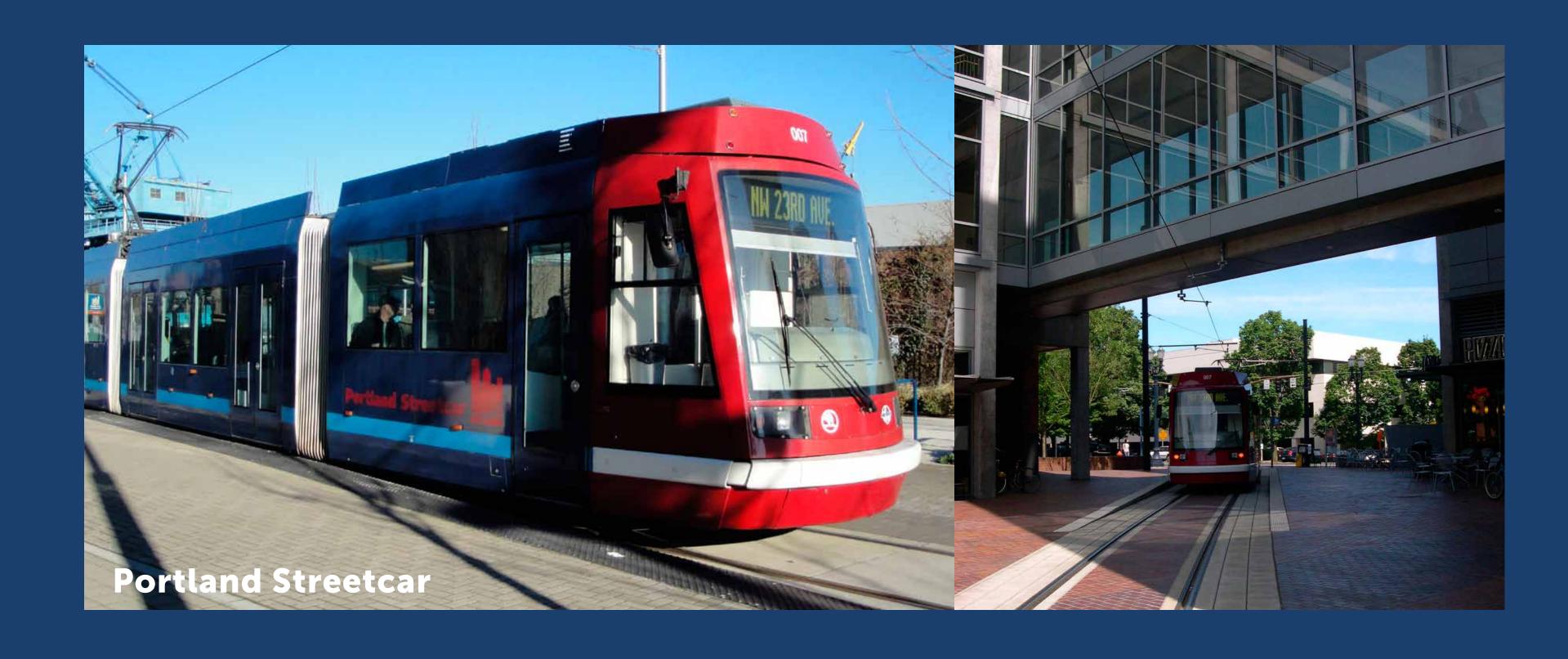
Land Use Plans: Support for local development/revitalization plans not proven in U.S.











DESCRIPTION

Trip Types: Local

Distance Between Stops: 0.2-0.5 miles

Speeds: 8.5-15 mph (mixed-flow), 25-40 mph (separate right-of-way)

Conceptual Ridership: 26,000-39,000

OPERATING ASSESSMENT

Metro/OCTA Fit: May fit future OCTA plans

Domestic Revenue Service: Yes

Meets Federal "Buy America" Requirements: Yes

ORDER-OF-MAGNITUDE COSTS

Conceptual Construction Costs (2010\$)

At-Grade: \$1.30 billion Above Grade: \$3.95 billion Below Grade: \$9.81 billion

Conceptual Annual Cost to Operate: \$140-150 per service hour

Current Fare Per Trip: \$2.05 (Portland)

Conceptual Annual Cost Per Rider: \$10-40

ENVIRONMENTAL/COMMUNITY BENEFITS/IMPACTS

Air Quality Benefits: Yes

Average Noise: 64 dBA (4-lane highway=79 dBA)

Vibration Impacts: Category 1 or 2

Visual and Privacy: Depends on whether at-grade or above-grade operations

Acquisition: Minimal (maintenance facility)

Traffic Impacts: At grade=major; Above-grade=minor

Land Use Plans: Proven support for local development/revitalization plans











DESCRIPTION

Trip Types: Regional and Local

Distance Between Stops: 1.0-1.5 miles

Speeds: 25-35 mph (mixed-flow), 45-55 mph (separate right-of-way)

Conceptual Ridership: 26,000-57,600

OPERATING ASSESSMENT

Metro/OCTA Fit: Yes

Domestic Revenue Service: Yes

Meets Federal "Buy America" Requirements: Yes

ORDER-OF-MAGNITUDE COSTS

Conceptual Construction Costs (2010\$)

At-Grade: \$1.60 billion
Above Grade: \$4.21 billion
Below Grade: \$10.61 billion

Conceptual Annual Cost to Operate: \$160-250 per service hour

Current Fare Per Trip: \$1.50 (Metro Rail System)
Conceptual Annual Cost Per Rider: \$10-50

ENVIRONMENTAL/COMMUNITY BENEFITS/IMPACTS

Air Quality Benefits: Yes

Average Noise: 64 dBA (4-lane highway=79 dBA)

Vibration Impacts: Category 3 (may require mitigation)

Visual and Privacy: Depends on whether at-grade or above-grade operations

Acquisition: Less than 10 parcels

Traffic Impacts: At grade=major; Above-grade=minor

Land Use Plans: Proven support for local development/revitalization plans











DESCRIPTION

Trip Types: Regional and Local

Distance Between Stops: 1.5-3.0 miles

Speeds: 25-35 mph (mixed-flow), 45-55 mph (separate right-of-way)

Conceptual Ridership: 26,000-57,600

OPERATING ASSESSMENT

Metro/OCTA Fit: No

Domestic Revenue Service: Yes

Meets Federal "Buy America" Requirements: Yes

ORDER-OF-MAGNITUDE COSTS

Conceptual Construction Costs (2010\$)

At-Grade: \$1.22 billion Above Grade: \$4.11 billion

Below Grade: Not done due to ventilation issues

Conceptual Annual Cost to Operate: \$250-300 per service hour

Current Fare Per Trip: \$2.00 (NCTD Sprinter)
Conceptual Annual Cost Per Rider: \$10-50

ENVIRONMENTAL/COMMUNITY BENEFITS/IMPACTS

Air Quality Benefits: Yes/No

Average Noise: 65 dBA (4-lane highway=79 dBA)

Vibration Impacts: Category 4 or 5 (may require mitigation)

Visual and Privacy:

Acquisition: Less than 10 parcels (plus maintenance facility)

Traffic Impacts: At grade=major; Above-grade=minor

Land Use Plans: Support for local development/revitalization plans not proven

COMMINITY OUTREACH











DESCRIPTION

Trip Types: Regional

Distance Between Stops: 10-20+ miles Speeds: 110-220 mph (grade-separated) Conceptual Ridership: 2,400-4,800

OPERATING ASSESSMENT

Metro/OCTA Fit: No

Domestic Revenue Service: Yes

Meets Federal "Buy America" Requirements: Yes

ORDER-OF-MAGNITUDE COSTS

Conceptual Construction Costs (2010\$)

At-Grade: NA (grade-separated to achieve high speeds)

Above Grade: \$4.91 billion Below Grade: \$13.35 billion

Conceptual Annual Cost to Operate: \$2,500-3,000 per service hour

Current Fare Per Trip: \$50-55 (Amtrak Acela service)

Conceptual Annual Cost Per Rider: \$460-920

ENVIRONMENTAL/COMMUNITY BENEFITS/IMPACTS

Air Quality Benefits: Yes

Average Noise: 65 dBA (4-lane highway=79 dBA)

Vibration Impacts: Category 5 (may require mitigation)
Visual and Privacy: Major due to above-grade operations

Acquisition: More than 100 parcels

Traffic Impacts: Minor due to above-grade operations

Land Use Plans: Operated in areas with high density development/plans

COMMUNITY OUTREACH











DESCRIPTION

Trip Types: Regional

Distance Between Stops: 10-20+ miles Speeds: 150-270+ mph (grade-separated)

Conceptual Ridership: 2,400-4,800

OPERATING ASSESSMENT

Metro/OCTA Fit: No

Domestic Revenue Service: Not yet

Meets Federal "Buy America" Requirements: Not yet

ORDER-OF-MAGNITUDE COSTS

Conceptual Construction Costs (2010\$)

At-Grade: NA (grade-separated to achieve high speeds)

Above Grade: \$5.94 billion Below Grade: \$14.01 billion

Conceptual Annual Cost to Operate: \$2,500-3,000 per service hour

Current Fare Per Trip: NA

Conceptual Annual Cost Per Rider: \$580-1,150

ENVIRONMENTAL/COMMUNITY BENEFITS/IMPACTS

Air Quality Benefits: Yes/No

Average Noise: 64 dBA (4-lane highway=79 dBA)

Vibration Impacts: Category 4 or 5 (may require mitigation)
Visual and Privacy: Major due to above-grade operations

Acquisition: More than 100 parcels (plus maintenance facility)

Traffic Impacts: Minor due to above-grade operations

Land Use Plans: Support for local development/revitalization plans not proven in U.S.





INITIAL SCREENING RESULTS



	BRT	STCR	LRT	DMU	F- Conventional	ISR Maglev	
Serves: Local Trips Regional Trips	0		0	0	0		
Provides support for local plans	*	0	0	*	*	*	
Requires acquisition	MINIMAL	MINIMAL	MINOR	MINOR	MAJOR	MAJOR	
Has air quality benefits	YES	YES	YES	NO**	YES	YES	
Fits with current system plans			0	NO	NO	NO	
Has State and Federal approved vehicles/system				0		NOT YET	
Conceptual ridership	19,200-32,400	26,000-39,000	26,000-57,600	26,000-57,600	2,400-4,800	2,400-4,800	
Conceptual cost to build (2010, billions)	\$0.6-2.2	\$1.3-4.0	\$1.6-4.2	\$1.2-4.1	\$4.9	\$5.9	
Conceptual cost per rider	\$20-50	\$10-40	\$10-50	\$10-50	\$460-920	\$580-1,150	
Speeds	10-35 mph	15-40 mph	25-55 mph	25-55 mph	110-220 mph	150-270+ mph	
Noise	63 dBa/65 dBa	64 dBa	64 dBa	65 dBa	71 dBa	64 dBa	
Vibration	Category 1	Category 1 or 2	Category 3***	Category 4 or 5***	Category 5***	Category 4 or 5***	

^{*} Proven nationally and internationally

WHERE WE GO FROM HERE

In January 2011, two alternatives will be identified for further study based on:

- Meets Project Purpose and Need
- Appears viable from cost/ridership, funding, engineering, operating and environmental perspective
- Meets local goals
- Has public and stakeholder support







^{**} Some regional benefits

^{***} Mitigation may be required





Preliminary Analysis February-April 2010

PHASE 1 ENVISIONING OUR FUTURE INITAL SET OF ALTERNATIVES

Project Initiation /Scoping May-June 2010



WE ARE HERE

Initial Alternatives Screening July-December 2010



Final Screening January-September 2011 MEETINGS PHASE 2 EXPLORING THE POSSIBILITIES FINAL SET OF ALTERNATIVES

Draft Alternatives Analysis Report October 2011



Final Alternatives Analysis Report With Recommendations November-December 2011

PHASE 3 REALIZING OUR PREFERRED FUTURE

Next Steps SCAG/LACMTA/OCTA Actions





APPENDIX C:

FLIP CHART NOTES

Flip Chart Notes - Paramount

Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)

Would BRT meet your community's transportation needs? Why or why not?

- No the line does not go into Paramount. No advantage for getting into downtown
 L.A, only provides new access to Santa Ana.
- We have buses that get you to the Green Line already
- Buses already impact local traffic in Paramount
- Current buses have limited frequency
- Would benefit riders going to L.A. and Santa Ana
- Best if connection complete (Union Station Santa Ana Regional Transportation Center)
- Diagonal crossings may be an issue
 - Intersections
- BRT by itself = not work because:
 - Intersections crossings would cause traffic
 - Best if overhead system
 - System over the riverbed potentially?
- Important to connect to Union Station
- BRT would be most challenging to connect to Union Station
- Above-grade would best reduce traffic (faster travel)
- No connection reduce the speed of BRT (buses) significantly
- Buses support local mobility
- Go above grade at major streets (Bellflower)
- Benefits unknown (concern over empty buses)
- No not good alternative to rail: distance disadvantage. Too many systems.
 Requires different maintenance costs kept on
- Yes, proven in other areas
- No. Concerned with crime and noise associated with BRT

Would you ride BRT if it were built? Why or why not?

- If it is here, you'll use it.
- Probably not
- If the service intervals worked, possibly; but it would not be a first choice
- Would need to be an efficient system
- Not popular
- No. We would not use.

• Is BRT a reasonable solution considering the investment required to implement it?

- No impractical. Traffic impact (especially during rush hour) could clog system
- Buses are not well-used east of here, but more crowded to the west
- No

Rail

Would any rail alternatives meet you community's transportation needs? Why or why not?

- Yes light rail transit (LRT) has proven to work in L.A. Blue Line is packed much cheaper than operating a vehicle, with less stress
- Diesel Multiple Unit (DMU) diesel is a problem; moving faster means fewer stations. More stops mean more people could ride for employment
- No DMU diesel concerns
- Standardization not in operation now. "One solid system operating"
- Street car concern. Not in operation. Doesn't fit
- Streetcar/LRT: efficient but still on the ground (challenging)
- LRT: who is paying for electric power?
- Centenary/wires overhead = visual impacts
- Gas price will increase
- Combination of alternatives:
 - Higher-speed vehicle below ground
 - Streetcar above it
- Above grade = best option for any alternative
- LRT should also connect to the Blue Line
 - Would solve many current access problems
 - The existing systems function well
 - Works for every community along the corridor
- No. We would rather go to court than see any LRT alternative built

• Do you prefer one of the three rail alternatives over the others? What characteristics do you feel distinguish them?

- LRT is the answer
 - Better option for Paramount
 - Good for redevelopment
 - Could run on L.A. River Right Of Way
- LRT best fit familiar with system
 - Light rail standardization
 - Higher speed, greater ridership, lower cost fare conducive to ridership
 - Speed is important interest in skip stops, express service
- New system must be better in terms of speed than Green Line
- Streetcar does not make sense, sounds like a gimmick; works on streets, not the corridor.
- We would support destinations to economic development that does NOT run through our communities.

If one of the rail alternatives were built, would you use it? Which one, and why?

- Yes, but prefer LRT
- Depends where it went
- Yes, already use light rail.
- LRT elevated would have fewer constraints
 - Local district system
 - Elevated LRT
- Yes
- No. We would not we would rather drive to destinations

Are any or all of the rail alternatives a reasonable solution considering the investment required to implement it?

- IRT
- Not worth investing in rail project
- LRT elevated would be best investment
 - Cost to build
 - There are existing models
 - History of people using it
- Yes
- Diagonal crossing = significant issue
- Multiple modes = important
- Below grade + STCR directly above (medium speed)
- NO BUILD is the best option for our community.

High-Speed Rail (HSR)

Would HSR meet your community's transportation needs? Why or why not?

- MagLev has fewer constraints
- HSR is not practical at short distances
- MagLev slow (monorail) speed [Disneyland]
 - Better technology → future of travel
- Wires overhead = archaic
- Doesn't meet corridor needs; it's silly in big metro areas; long stretches of open space
- No. If it went through our city with no stop, then we get all the impacts noise, vibration, visual

Do you prefer one of the two HSR alternatives over the other? What characteristics do you feel distinguish each?

- MAGLEV has engineering challenges.
- Can MagLev move slower?
- MagLev seems reasonable, considering cost
- Use Right Of Way to build buildings with above grade structure and lease out buildings for revenue
- Connecting to other municipal transit systems important
- Sharing Right Of Way with bikeways = highly important with any system (alternative)
- Slow versus medium speeds
- NEITHER
- No

• If one of the HSR alternatives were built, would you use it? Why or why not?

- Yes, probably one time, not to commute
- If I pay for it, I'll use it
- No too expensive
- Hard sell
- No. Wouldn't stop in Paramount or Bellflower
- No. Does not fit out community character

• Is either HSR alternative a reasonable solution considering the investment required to keep it?

- No not practical considering our demographics. This option is for connecting large major population centers.
- Cost of <u>underground</u> = prohibitive
 - May encounter costly constraints
- No
- No. Too many impacts

Other Questions/Comments

- Cost has to be reasonable for all alternatives
- Support for No Build
 - No neighborhood impacts
- Diagonal crossings are challenging for at-grade modes
- Complete connection from Union Station to Santa Ana important to get the most out of project
- Elevated structure/alignment would be the best investment
- More formal outreach with workshop flyers easy to fall off door handles. Letter in mail would be better

Flip Chart Notes - Cerritos

Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)

- Would BRT meet your community's transportation needs? Why or why not?
 - Not likely to be used not quite straight shot
 - Might lead to higher crime drag racing
 - Drawback: louder ridership
 - Bus rapid should be much faster
 - Transfer drawback
 - "Not motivated to leave my car"
 - Must make feel safe buses don't feel safe
 - BRT elevated, cost effective
 - Would not serve most of Lakewood due to geographic locations
 - Leaving dedicated ROW put you in congestion/impacts speed/schedule
 - Destinations here/done need to leave & have local shuttle
 - Bus vs. car? People already deciding car
 - Travel to bus station by car might as well continue in car (particularly short trips)
 - Not a viable alternative
 - Area is "suburban" people moved here for that
 - Yes it's slower, but it's quieter, which is good for the neighborhoods
 - Orange county residents do not see busses as desirable, psychological barrier
 - No nothing in my neighborhood
 - No disrupts the traffic throughout the city, too noisy, pollution is too high
 - Yes but acceleration and deceleration is too noisy and impacts people who are near the stops
 - Electric buses could be a solution
 - Could be subterranean and eliminate noise
 - Speed too slow
 - Not enough capacity
 - Stops too close together → slow travel
 - No need to use
 - How will people get to BRT stops? Take bus? Drive? Drive = parking
 - Bus to bus won't work
 - Take it to get to LA
 - Especially if traffic gets worse
 - And parking in LA
 - Too slow if going from Santa Ana to LA
 - Reasonable solutions
 - Speeds do not seem very efficient if right of way ends at Paramount/Highway 105
 - 105 already congested
 - Would exclude cities if take HOV lanes
 - Buses already exist on Hwy 110
 - No buses exist on 710 Hwy/5 Hwy (eastern portion of the city)
- Would you ride BRT if it were built? Why or why not?
 - If above grade, no problem

- If more access to where I want to go
- Medium/local but not a 15 mile commute
- Harder to read because of the vibration
- Trains seem more recreational
- Poor local connections
- Majority would not ride
- Don't use buses now
- Only one person in group would ride medium/local distances only
- If between nothing and bus
- Other options, economic feasibility
- Congestion is too bad, something needs to be built
- Even if others don't use it, it will ease congestion (especially as congestion gets worse, because of population growth/development)
- Prefer below ground
- Not popular

Is BRT a reasonable solution considering the investment required to implement it?

- Mostly no, but yes if above grade
- It's an alternative, but it is inferior
- No

Rail

Would any rail alternatives meet you community's transportation needs? Why or why not?

- Light rail transit (LRT): speed, cost
- Ridership if visibility mitigated
- Air quality, lots of pluses
- If express services offered LRT
- LRT preferred
- LRT could serve local trips & regional → on Bellflower Blvd. & Flora Vista, good place for stop
- Parking impacts
- Impact on home equity?
- Yes LTR depending on station, major activity centers only (locations)
- Yes LRT & streetcar because they are electric, ties into CA green, energy development
- Streetcar & LRT better fit with community
- 10 15 years, need to think ahead and consider speed and capacity
- No! Not near my house!
- I want it (rail), live by it
- Transportation Systems Management/No build
- Air quality: Diesel Multiple Unit (DMU) with children at concern should be clean
- Don't like DMU price, environmental impacts, not best option
- More work to get DMU up and running
- Like options that are free of fossil fuels
- DMU does not have favorable air quality benefits
- Streetcar more stops (particularly, more stops/city) → Bellflower → could ↑ bus
- Commuters might not like streetcar
- Streetcar, serving local trips would be nice for cities along corridor

- Like look of streetcar → can LTR look like that?
- Yes, yes
- Streetcar has "cool" factor considering history
- Streetcar too slow
- Any alternative may create greater traffic in order to get to the Right Of Way
- By building or using Right Of Way, more people may want to live closer
- Can encourage economic growth

Do you prefer one of the three rail alternatives over the others? What characteristics do you feel distinguish them?

- LRT proven technology
- LRT comfort
- Above grade LRT
 - Physical Right Of Way
 - Location spacing
 - Consistent with existing system
 - LRT very convenient
- LRT would be breakthrough to Orange County
- No DMU
- LRT, yes!
- LRT: more practical, serving commuters and local needs
- Both same cost
- LRT: best overall alternative w/ costs, speed, number of stops & noise mitigation
- Streetcar: below grade by residences
- Streetcar: community-oriented, more stops to use within community, recreation, support business, fun
- Streetcar no go, not a right fit
- No nothing
- Need mitigation in residential areas
- Issues with above grade
 - Safety in isolated corners (i.e. under bridge)
- Above grade is expensive
- Ridership numbers are important factor in distinguishing rail alternatives
- Alternative with minimal property acquisitions (preferred alternative w/ fewest acquisitions)
- Will be most effective if goes to major activity/entertainment centers (football stadium)
- Don't pull DMU off just because of pollution factors

If one of the rail alternatives were built, would you use it? Which one, and why?

- LRT Yes
- Work & recreation
- Airport & tourism
- Connection to Orange County would be nice → great for economy
- LRT → to downtown (going east as well)
 - Yes if direct to LAX
 - Best for LA Orange County commuters
 - Extended hours
 - Innovative for Orange County (new system)
 - Bike accessible

Are any or all of the rail alternatives a reasonable solution considering the investment required to implement it?

- Cost/ridership doesn't justify cost
- Yes LRT
- Could be used for long distances

• Other comments related to rail:

- Needs to link to destination/other transportation lines
- Station locations that will meet commercial/entertainment needs

High-Speed Rail (HSR)

Would HSR meet your community's transportation needs? Why or why not?

- More appropriate inter-cities not for Cerritos to Bellflower, long distance
- If future thinking why not Maglev
- No too conventional high speed
- High speed wouldn't meet needs
- Maglev with frequent stops would meet county needs
- Yes with Employment Assistance programs
- Not appropriate in residential areas
- Won't get full benefit of HSR
- Many low income people won't be able to afford to ride
- Not appropriate for short trips/doesn't reflect local goals
- Ok for point-to-point service, major-to-major
 - Long distance express
- Isn't purpose to have stop serving cities
- Work trends moving towards decentralization (work from home)
- What makes people take transit?
- Attractive, entertainment-related (better than driving) something to go to
- Easy to get to station/plenty of parking/sage
- Congestion travels get so bad (work from home)
- More walkable environment
- Won't need a car when you get here
- No stations would be too close give you whiplash
- Price difference is too much not feasible for community members to pay
- Cost prohibitive
- Overkill
- "Sell a kidney for a ride"
- Too short of a line
- Greatest impact to local res.
- Only if stop near Bellflower → who would stop there? → Cerritos?
- Need to be accessible to region, not just residents
- More for larger region → LA to SF → what about families?
- 10 min trip if no stops, too many stops though
- What are the hours of operations? → frequency? → all modes, especially considering residents
- Who wants to buy my house? → valid question... → 10 years people will
- Desire to live near depends on ability to access transit
- Get use to noise

- Living near transit is exciting
- What about being outside? With family?
- Noise v. time
- What about Freeway?
- Short distance does not seem practical
- Not enough stations
- Low ridership
- Would not meet the needs of communities

• Do you prefer one of the two HSR alternatives over the other? What characteristics do you feel distinguish each?

- MAGLEV slower speed, would attract riders
- Conventional Steel Wheel Maglev
- 3-4 technologies
- 2 in commercial operation, including a low speed Maglev can compete with LRT
- Newer technology
- Opportunity for private industry
- Low speed Magley may have merit and should be studied
- MAGLEV should have buffer → Germans 300 ft, Chinese 100 ft
- Neither HSR alternative would meet our communities' needs
- Conventional only because costs less/rider

• If one of the HSR alternatives were built, would you use it? Why or why not?

- Yes if there are connections to longer distances
- No too expensive, \$2/mile
- Would not use. Too expensive. Event to last stop
- Not worth the cost to travel (makes sense at long distances, LA to SF)

• Is either HSR alternative a reasonable solution considering the investment required to keep it?

- Too expensive, why consider?
- Not at present time
- Distance to short
- Cost to ride
- Cost too high
- No

Other comments related to HSR:

- Use existing railroad tracks use different route
- HSR should be handled by the California High Speed Rail Authority

Other Questions/Comments

- Paint it RED
- Streetcar/HSR not worth investment
- A lot of subtleties
- Park space/green space/bikeway are important to incorporate
- No selection → who should decide? The combination of "experts" and community

Practical		Cool
BRT -cheap -quick to be up & running -familiar -not cool	LRT -practical -commuters & local -proven	Streetcar -history of corridor -community benefits -more stops -community-oriented

Flip Chart Notes – Huntington Park

Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)

Would BRT meet your community's transportation needs? Why or why not?

- Too slow/would not meet need
- Diesel pollution; environmental impacts (health issues, air quality, tire runoff)
- BRT would get impacted by same congestion; would NOT meet need for speed
- No need something faster
- No safety concerns; BRT uses stop lights versus other system
- If funds not available for light rail transit (LRT), design with ability, when ridership high enough, convert
- Have adequate number of buses impacts traffic flow, results in congestions = safety problem
- People may not want to leave cars
- BRT would not serve local trips
- Safety problems with street operations of 1,100 buses/day at Pacific/Florence Huntington Park transit hub
- Noise plus congestions impacts
- High density area; hard to accommodate on buses today; with growth in future, need more capacity
- May/would use to certain destinations (like downtown LA)
- Don't know system; impedes use of transit
- Need to provide frequent service
- Stations/stops need to be close to destinations
- Need feeder network from stations to/from neighborhoods
- Parking is important → costly and neighborhood impacts
- Good first step; make convertible in future
- No because of contamination
- No traffic
- No no stops in Huntington Park (community)
- No Huntington Park/Southeast LA left out of system
- No high pedestrian activity would limit the system in our community
- No real improvements from current system
- Doesn't meet needs
- Will not spark downtown business development

Would you ride BRT if it were built? Why or why not?

- Yes, if it went where I was going and went faster
- If there was no other choice
- Too slow; if faster

• Is BRT a reasonable solution considering the investment required to implement it?

- Ridership per dollar; too expensive for cost; LRT seems better investment for ridership
- If BRT has more stops at destination locations may be good investment
- Half cost of rail alternatives/existing Measure R funds could cover
- Ridership benefit is not as high as other alternatives

- Most cost-effective solution
- Waste of money
- Won't benefit Huntington Park/Southeast LA

Rail

Would any rail alternatives meet you community's transportation needs? Why or why not?

- Rail would meet needs due to amount of existing congestion; WOULD meet needs
- Diesel Multiple Unit (DMU) not good due to air quality impacts
 - Use clean natural gas (CNG) instead?
 - Noisy engine noise (not as bad as freight train, but still noisy)
- DMU: diesel emission concerns
- DMU creates pollution
- No DMU
 - Already high pollution from freight trains around the community
- Meet community needs → LRT
 - Good fit/interface with rest of Metro
 - Good to have own right-of-way, not in streets
 - Need grade separation at all crossings; costs a lot, but is safer, better resulting speed, practical
 - If LRT, needs to connect with and be compatible with existing rail system
 - LRT good to move forward with

• Do you prefer one of the three rail alternatives over the others? What characteristics do you feel distinguish them?

- Concerns with diesel emissions
- Consider Electrical Multiple Unit (EMU) if there is ridership
- ELECTRICAL
 - Santa Ana → Greenline
 - Orange County Line → Greenline
- LRT as preferred; DMU acceptable if possibility of EMU
- LRT preferred:
 - Existing facilities/infrastructure
 - Electrical system preferred due to less environmental impacts
 - What would meet our needs
 - Cleaner
 - Expediency: more and more traffic take care of needs ASAP
 - Fewer cars and buses
 - Time is of the essence
 - Have system to build on/expand
 - Compatible
 - Relatively easy to build
 - Most ridership; more stops
 - Practical
 - Speed/stops make it convenient to ride
 - Affordable to ride
- Streetcar too slow
- Streetcar fun but not practical
 - Good for circulator or tourist attraction
 - Doesn't meet community needs

- Okay in past; less people, less density
- If one of the rail alternatives were built, would you use it? Which one, and why?
 - No: not a new (future) technology
 - Yes: we would have a station in Huntington Park
 - LRT:
 - Local and regional service
 - No air quality impacts
 - Distance between stops
 - Stops/station in Huntington Park/Southeast LA (Pacific Blvd.)
- Are any or all of the rail alternatives a reasonable solution considering the investment required to implement it?
 - LRT system interchangeable system/equipment/operations
 - LRT system we already have; good speed and cost
 - LRT most expedient, can get system running quickly
 - Yes: would benefit
- Other comments related to rail:
 - LRT units: keep it local; buy California
 - Consider a station in Huntington Park that provides access to Pacific Blvd.

High-Speed Rail (HSR)

- Would HSR meet your community's transportation needs? Why or why not?
 - Purpose of trips: local BRT; regional HSR
 - HSR does NOT benefit local community; more regional need; does not benefit MY community
 - Needs frequent stops, this is better for longer trips (to Las Vegas, San Diego, San Francisco, not downtown or Santa Ana)
 - Too many mitigation measures/unknowns to solve
 - Future
 - Long trips
 - No:
 - Station would be too far
 - Bypass this area
 - Right Of Way acquisition is not favorable
- Do you prefer one of the two HSR alternatives over the other? What characteristics do you feel distinguish each?
 - No: Is not favorable for our community
- If one of the HSR alternatives were built, would you use it? Why or why not?
 - Probably would not use for my local need
 - Not convenient
 - Station spacing is not convenient for my need and travel demand
 - Not accessible
 - No

- Is either HSR alternative a reasonable solution considering the investment required to keep it?
 - Too expensive
 - No: Too expensive
- Other comments related to HSR:
 - Maglev is future

Other Questions/Comments

- Cost has to be reasonable for all alternatives
- Support for No Build
 - No neighborhood impacts

Flip Chart Notes - Garden Grove

Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)

Would BRT meet your community's transportation needs? Why or why not?

- Connection to important destinations, i.e. airports
- Connection to other important lines, i.e. Green Line
- Would serve needs of community; especially older adults without other means of travel
 - Rail is better
- Services to LA already exist from Anaheim
- No Service would be cut easily
- No People would not stop driving their cars as alternative
- No Street surface running may be noisy
- No Safety concerns
- No Has socio-economic stigma; wouldn't attract choice riders
- Existing bus riders would use
- Hard to get people out of cars
- Bus service impacted by congestions
- Missed connections

• Would you ride BRT if it were built? Why or why not?

- Yes If it went where I was going: work
- Yes Cost-effective solution
- No Would not ride a bus
- Would ride, but prefer rail
- Hard to schedule/fit into daily life

• Is BRT a reasonable solution considering the investment required to implement it?

- Waste of money to develop a transit system on the corridor
- Economy's status
- Crime problems throughout the property along corridor
 - Concerns for crime increase (safety concern)
 - Invite law enforcement to take part in the discussion
- BRT would be most feasible because of low costs
- Perhaps Most inexpensive option if the fare remains at \$1.25-\$1.50
- Less cost-effective compared to other alternatives (conceptual cost per rider)
- Shorter bus lifecycle more landfill/cost
- Initial cost lowest, yet replacement/maintenance/environmental costs highest

Other comments related to BRT:

- Make sure any alternative is accessible and meets safety standards for those with disabilities and older adults
- BRT is most economical
- Distance-based fare would be more fair/acceptable (zones)
- Rubber tires would negatively impact air quality
- 1-mile spacing too close
- Cause noise increase

Rail

- Would any rail alternatives meet you community's transportation needs?
 Why or why not?
 - Any rail alternative will meet community needs
 - Can stimulate economy and jobs
 - Money already earmarked; might as well propose to use it here!
 - Yes, alternatives based on security, accessibility
 - No, costs too high
 - Yes Would meet transportation need
- Do you prefer one of the three rail alternatives over the others? What characteristics do you feel distinguish them?
 - Light rail transit (LRT)
 - If Rail, LRT because would be compatible with existing lines
 - LRT Would be consistent with existing lines
 - LRT Familiar to existing riders plus potential new riders
 - Two electrical alternatives guieter than diesel alternative
 - LRT * Streetcar: same system/vehicles as existing Metro system
 - LRT
 - Cost effectiveness
 - Increase property values (debate)
 - Increase business opportunities
 - Closer spacing better for community connections/intersection
 - Quieter
 - Would use because goes where/want to go
 - Serves highest volume of people
 - Good price to ride
 - Flexibility in serving capacity (i.e., number of train cars and number of people in each car)
 - Room for bicycles; encourage bicycles
 - Most timely to implement
 - Diesel Multiple Unit (DMU)
 - Air quality impacts greater; noise
 - Closer spacing preferred, but not too close; trade-off between local + longer trips
 - Can walk ½ mile but not 1 mile
- If one of the rail alternatives were built, would you use it? Which one, and why?
 - Yes LRT
 - Eniov riding experience
 - Inexpensive to park
 - Wouldn't ride any
 - Would use to go to downtown LA/cultural/entertainment
- Are any or all of the rail alternatives a reasonable solution considering the investment required to implement it?
 - Yes LRT
 - Better investment for cost
 - We would ride

- LRT is good investment:
 - Improves/revitalizes community
 - Gets cars off the streets
 - Stations can be developed as community centers
 - Serve tourists: go to cultural/entertainment

• Other comments related to rail:

- Make sure to match rail to what is already in service in other parts of LA
- Encourage park space along the corridor
- Grade crossing impacts
- Connections to reach destinations
- Parking provided? Cost? Part of fare?
- Keep as park/bicycle trails
- LRT with bicycle trails
- Like benefits of related beautification efforts
- 4:30am–1:30am; 20 minutes; 5–10 minutes

High-Speed Rail (HSR)

- Would HSR meet your community's transportation needs? Why or why not?
 - Would impede traffic highly
 - NO!
 - Possibly if competes with air travel
 - No, no, no
 - Noisiest, most vibrations
 - Requires taking properties
 - Costly to build for few people
 - More regional benefits, less local benefits
 - Privacy impacts (looking into my backyard)
- Do you prefer one of the two HSR alternatives over the other? What characteristics do you feel distinguish each?
 - No Cost; too expensive
- If one of the HSR alternatives were built, would you use it? Why or why not?
 - No Too expensive
 - Yes Don't fly or prefer over flying
 - Yes If cheaper than air travel
- Is either HSR alternative a reasonable solution considering the investment required to keep it?
 - Not feasible given the funds
 - Too expensive to build
 - Offers another option to air travel
 - Expensive

Other Questions/Comments

- No Build for concerns of security and safety
- Dismayed with current condition
- There are existing services to LA-OC
- Developing the corridor would stimulate economy
- Create jobs

Flip Chart Notes - Cypress

Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)

Would BRT meet your community's transportation needs? Why or why not?

- Too long of Right Of Way/doesn't have capacity to serve trips/better for shorter trips
- Not compatible, traffic impacts service
- If at-grade, required gates will impact/slow traffic. If break, circulation through neighborhoods would have "no horn zone"?
- No direct service to Metro Green Line. Transfer required
- No one-seat trip
- Slow speed due to congestion
- Why not use car?
- Convertibility to Metro Orange Line at capacity
- Labor intensive compared to rail
- No more buses
- Number of buses?
- Hours of operation?
- Nobody rides buses now, why add more?
 - o people aren't familiar with current public transit system
 - still need a car to get to station
- Exhaust concern about impacts on homes along/adjacent to corridor
- Too many at-grade crossings
- Will bring down housing prices
- Atlanta has good system, but doesn't go through neighborhoods
- No capacity is greater on other alternatives
- If the system incorporates bike racks
- Current bus system operating hours too early
- Cost-effective for students
- Property acquisition is less
- Question: where does it go? Where's the connection?

Would you ride BRT if it were built? Why or why not?

- Wouldn't use
- Still need a car
- Bus is too slow
- Amtrak empty, blocks traffic
- Yes, to get to airport (JWA/LAX)
- Would not use would prefer bike path/network in green space
- No would be run with existing traffic
- Haven't used bus yet, why now?

• Is BRT a reasonable solution considering the investment required to implement it?

- Won't get the needed ridership, costs will be higher than projected
- Not favorite, but still support
- Yes a reasonable solution when considering cost to build. However, decreased capacity

Rail

Would any rail alternatives meet you community's transportation needs? Why or why not?

- What are impacts in communities similar to ours?
- Needs turnstiles/fare gates
- Light rail transit (LRT) had positive impact on Pasadena
- LRT rail most popular
- Needs to grade separated possibly support at-grade or below
- No would not meet my needs; wouldn't ride; would make traffic worse around it
- Diesel Multiple Unit (DMU) not a good fit for residential community
 - Vibration/air quality impacts
- What about soil in Cypress?
 - Earthquake vulnerability?
 - More vibration impacts?
- Maior concern
 - No on DMU air quality! Climate impacts!
 - Traffic/intersection impacts
 - Not just rail all alternatives at grade
- Rail versus bus in speed characteristics faster service and convenient for people going to work; and demographics

• Do you prefer one of the three rail alternatives over the others? What characteristics do you feel distinguish them?

- LRT Comes close to making financial possibility
- Faster
- Quieter than DMU
- Looking into future, what will it look like in 2035?
- In Atlanta, there were communities that didn't want transit, didn't get it, and now regret it.
- Freeways congested
- Bought house because we were told the train was going away
- Difference between on the line and near line
- Still need to drive to station
- Property values decrease
- Water table too high in Cypress for below-grade
- LRT fast, high capacity, efficient
- Potential connections need more efficiency in getting to stations/Right Of Way
- Connections and access are crucial

If one of the rail alternatives were built, would you use it? Which one, and why?

- Yes time savings due to direct connection
 - Cost: importance of scheduling for more efficient travel
- No take more time than just driving

• Are any or all of the rail alternatives a reasonable solution considering the investment required to implement it?

- No, considering cost
- Where will it bring people out of their car to shop?
- Cost for capacity is minimal and makes sense

High-Speed Rail (HSR)

- Would HSR meet your community's transportation needs? Why or why not?
 - Corridor is too short for high speed
 - Both technologies would not work in this community
 - Why is this still being considered?
 - Doesn't make sense with cost and ridership
 - Ridiculous!
 - A to B no local stops
 - Duplicate of CA HSR
 - L.A. to Anaheim already planned, not a whole lot of support
 - No
 - Too fast
 - Too short a distance
 - Too expensive to ride/build
- Do you prefer one of the two HSR alternatives over the other? What characteristics do you feel distinguish each?
 - Maglev fewer noise/vibration impacts
 - Neither compatible with other HSR in California
 - NO
 - Not enough stops
 - Too expensive
- If one of the HSR alternatives were built, would you use it? Why or why not?
 - Wouldn't use leave Cypress
 - Too expensive, not frequent enough
 - Will it cost more than Amtrak?
- Is either HSR alternative a reasonable solution considering the investment required to keep it?
 - Not worth the investment

Other Questions/Comments

- · Concern over impacts to local residents leads some to favor no-build
- Mix of at-grade and elevated versus one or the other
- Cost-effectiveness
- Not going to be feasible if stations are not easy to access
- Frequency is important
- Minimize transfers

Flip Chart Notes – Stanton

Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)

Would BRT meet your community's transportation needs? Why or why not?

- Would be a good fit
 - Would have many stops to meet communities needs
- Not a solution if looking for more regional travel
- Not as fast/not as comfortable
- Perhaps would serve need for a segment
- Domestic fuel source
- Terminus at OCTA bus yard
- Rides with existing traffic
- Too congested on freeway
- Reference to Orange Line:
 - At capacity
 - Slowed down by traffic lights
- Best to avoid transferring
- Schedule/Cost = important and convenience
- Best if seating is available
- Easy/convenient connections to other systems are necessary
- Noise/vibration is a concern for any alternative
- BRT preferable for low vibration
- Sounds from light rail transit (LRT) are different from BRT
- BRT best for local travel

Would you ride BRT if it were built? Why or why not?

- If it is here, you'll use it.
- Probably not
- If the service intervals worked, possibly; but it would not be a first choice
- Would need to be an efficient system
- Not popular
- No. We would not use
- Reluctantly
 - Improvement over current situation but not favorite option
- Probably travel going south than north
- No
- Psychological barrier
- Maybe dependent on variables
- No: technology is not advanced enough for long/efficient commutes

• Is BRT a reasonable solution considering the investment required to implement it?

- Buses can have limited capacity and higher labor costs
- Yes most inexpensive
- Maybe not when thinking about long term solution

Rail

- Would any rail alternatives meet you community's transportation needs?
 Why or why not?
 - Street running of any rail alternative should be efficient/well-designed
 - All rail stimulus for economic development/real estate
 - Yes
- Do you prefer one of the three rail alternatives over the others? What characteristics do you feel distinguish them?
 - LRT compatible with other existing systems
 - LRT would provide regional trips (longer distance) at a faster rate
 - LRT easier for Metro to implement (proven)
 - LRT:
 - Same technology
 - Seamless regional system
 - Less air quality impacts
 - Proven technology
 - Diesel engine for Diesel Multiple Unit (DMU) has direct drive (no electric motors for wheels)
 - DMU beneficial same tracks
 - Star (streetcar) does not meet regional needs
- If one of the rail alternatives were built, would you use it? Which one, and why?
 - Experience riding LRT
 - LRT
 - Streetcar (only in Santa Ana)
- Are any or all of the rail alternatives a reasonable solution considering the investment required to implement it?
 - If it connects directly with other lines it would be beneficial (Blue Line)
 - Would definitely ride LRT
 - Connection to LA Downtown/LAX: major centers of attraction
 - Above-grade could potentially be noisier (NYC/Chicago)
 - Local trips are important/local mobility
 - LRT (below-grade) can travel through dense or open areas/corridors
 - Cost of fuel will increase, electric is more efficient
 - Yes LRT
 - Cost and maintenance cheapest
 - Pays for itself
 - Because of economic development
 - Regional integration
- Other comments related to rail:
 - Sharing tracks with freight trains can be a major factor

High-Speed Rail (HSR)

- Would HSR meet your community's transportation needs? Why or why not?
 - Not on this route
 - HSR runs at high speeds outside of urban areas
 - No Station spacing too far
 - No Not feasible
 - No Too expensive to ride
- Do you prefer one of the two HSR alternatives over the other? What characteristics do you feel distinguish each?
 - No
- If one of the HSR alternatives were built, would you use it? Why or why not?
 - If going long travel LA → SF not this corridor
 - Ride for novelty once
 - Too expensive to ride
 - Not enough infrastructure
- Is either HSR alternative a reasonable solution considering the investment required to keep it?
 - Least of our priorities
 - High costs
 - Does not allow for local transit
 - Don't rush into new technologies with public funds
 - Operational challenges = major factors in travel time
 - For this corridor NO

Other Questions/Comments

- LRT/BRT: High capacity (expandable)
 - Allows for regional/local travelling

APPENDIX D:

COMMENT CARDS

